

ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JULY 6, 1894.

No. 27.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *U. S. Marine-Hospital Service*.—Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

UNITED STATES.

Disposition to be made of infected vessels arriving at ports where there are no appliances for proper disinfection.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Washington, June 29, 1894.*

SIR: I would respectfully inform you that the local quarantine at Beaufort, S. C., has been inspected by Dr. J. H. White, passed assistant surgeon, M. H. S., and report of said inspection made to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service, to the effect that there are no facilities for the disinfection of infected vessels which might arrive at Beaufort, required under the Quarantine Regulations of the United States approved April 26, 1894.

You are informed that infected vessels arriving at Beaufort, requiring disinfection under the quarantine regulations of the United States, will be remanded to some other port for disinfection, in accordance with section 6 of the act granting additional quarantine powers and imposing additional duties upon the Marine-Hospital Service, approved February 15, 1893.

You will report by telegraph to the Supervising Surgeon-General of the Marine-Hospital Service the arrival of any infected vessel within your collection district.

Your attention is also called to that part of section 5 of the National Quarantine Act, above referred to, regarding the health certificate to be furnished by the health officer and to article 1 (inspection), quarantine regulations, to be observed at ports and on the frontiers of the United States, dated April 26, 1894.

Respectfully, yours,

S. WIKE,
Acting Secretary.

To the COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, *Beaufort, S. C.*

NOTE.—Letters similar to the above have been forwarded to the collectors of customs at Bridgeport, Hartford, New London, New Haven, and Stonington, Conn.; Sag Harbor, N. Y.; Perth Amboy, N. J.; Yaquina, Astoria, Coos Bay (Empire City), and Portland, Oreg., Nantucket, Edgartown, Plymouth, New Bedford, and Barnstable, Mass.; and Newport, Bristol, and Providence, R. I.

[Reports to the Supervising Surgeon-General M. H. S.]

Smallpox in Michigan since January 1, 1894.

LANSING, MICH., June 27, 1894.

The following is a statement relative to all smallpox known in Michigan, since January 1, 1894:

Counties.	City, village, or township.	Date of outbreak.	Cases.				Houses infected.	Houses now infected.
			Total.	Died.	Recovered.	Still sick.		
Allegan.....	Otsego (township)...	Jan. 9	2	1	1	0	2	0
Allegan.....	Otsego (village).....	Jan. 24	4	1	3	0	2	0
Menominee.....	Menominee.....	Jan. 27	6	3	3	0	4	0
Iron.....	Crystal Falls.....	Feb. 13	1	0	1	0	1	0
Marquette.....	Ishpeming.....	Mar. 13	2	0	2	0	1	0
Kalamazoo.....	Kalamazoo.....	Mar. 24	2	0	2	0	1	0
Jackson.....	Jackson.....	Apr. 27	4	2	2	0	2	0
Marquette.....	Marquette.....	May 2	1	0	1	0	1	0
Muskegon.....	Muskegon.....	May 6	3	1	2	0	1	0
Bay.....	Bay City.....	May 7	5	1	2	2	1	1
St. Joseph.....	Sturgis.....	May 11	5	4	1	0	1	0
Kent.....	Grand Rapids.....	May 16	1	0	0	1	1	1
Wayne.....	Detroit.....	May 28	2	0	0	2	1	1
Wayne.....	Detroit.....	May —	23	3	0	20	1	1
Kent.....	Grand Rapids.....	June 11	1	0	0	1	1	1
Genesee.....	Flint.....	June 11	1	0	0	1	1	1
Monroe.....	Frenchtown (township).....	June 16	2	0	0	2	2	2
Oakland.....	Farmington (township).....	June —	1	0	0	1	1	1
Lenawee.....	Ridgeway (township).....	June 18	1	0	0	1	1	1
Monroe.....	Berlin (township).....	June 20	1	0	0	1	1	1
Washtena.....	Ypsilanti.....	June 20	1	0	0	1	1	1
St. Joseph.....	Sturgis.....	June 21	1	0	0	1	1	1
Kent.....	Grand Rapids.....	June 20	1	0	0	1	1	1
Oakland.....	Pontiac.....	June 19	1	0	0	1	1	1
Bay.....	Bay City.....	June 23	1	0	0	1	1	1
Macomb.....	Macomb (towns'p).....	June 24	1	0	0	1	1	1
State (26 outbreaks at 21 places).....			74	16	20	38	32	15 or 16
Average per outbreak.....			2·8	0·6	.....	.....	1·2	.....

In the 26 outbreaks there have been on the average to each outbreak only 2·8 cases and 0·6 of 1 death. In 6 of the 10 outbreaks which are now over, the infection was restricted to the one house in which it first occurred.

The 12 deaths out of 30 cases in the 10 outbreaks which are closed, are a powerful argument for vaccination and revaccination, because they show that among persons unprotected by vaccination, smallpox is still the same deadly and dreadful disease that it has been, the mortality thus far having been 40 per cent.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. BAKER,
Secretary Michigan State Board of Health.

Smallpox in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, MINN., June 29, 1894.—The following is the record of variola in Minnesota: St. Paul (city), February 25, 1894, 11 cases, 1 death; last case discharged June 13, 1894. Duluth (city), April 21, 1894, 9 cases, 2 deaths; all remaining cases are convalescent in hospital; no new cases since June 15. Two Harbors (village), June 5, 1894, 1 case, no deaths; convalescent; no other cases. Red Clover (township), June 13, 1894, 1 case, no deaths; convalescent; no other cases. La Crescent (township), June 22, 1894, 1 case, no deaths; still sick; isolated in tent. But one case remaining in State—at La Crescent.—CHARLES N. HEWITT, Secretary Minnesota State Board of Health.

New outbreak of smallpox on Staten Island.

NEW YORK, N. Y., June 30, 1894.—I have the honor to report a new outbreak of smallpox in the immediate neighborhood of this hospital, 2 in the same block four doors north of this inclosure, 1 on the block opposite, and another two blocks distant. In view of this condition of affairs, I addressed a letter to the Edgewater board of health suggesting a house-to-house inspection with vaccination of all persons who have not recently been vaccinated.—PRESTON H. BAILHACHE, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Additional report on the British barkentine Albatross now at Key West Quarantine.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE, June 21, 1894.—I wish to amend my report, sent by last mail, on the condition of the barkentine *Albatross*, by saying that removal of dunnage and closer examination showed her to be exceedingly dirty in hold. She was washed down with sea water and pumped out several times and made clean before her second disinfection.—H. R. CARTER, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Detention of steamship Prudentia at Reedy Island Quarantine.

REEDY ISLAND, DEL., July 2, 1894.—Steamer *Prudentia*, four and a half days from Vera Cruz and Havana, detained to complete five days from infected port. All well.—A. H. GLENNAN, *Passed Assistant Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended June 30, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, July 1, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 30, 1894 ;
also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 24	Steamship Hekla	Copenhagen, etc.....	129
24	Steamship City of Rome.....	Glasgow	168
24	Steamship La Bourgogne.....	Havre	105
24	Steamship Veendam	Rotterdam.....	106
25	Steamship Britannia.....	Naples.....	117
25	Steamship Italia	do	147
25	Steamship Vega	Lisbon and The Azores.....	58
26	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II.....	Genoa	112
26	Steamship Russia.....	Hamburg and Havre.....	233
26	Steamship Wieland	Naples	245
28	Steamship Obdam	Rotterdam.....	50
28	Steamship Rhyndland	Antwerp	109
28	Steamship Stuttgart.....	Bremen	182
28	Steamship Aurania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	71
29	Steamship Britannic.....	do.....	110
29	Steamship Normannia.....	Hamburg.....	115
29	Steamship Trave	Bremen.....	244
30	Steamship Virginia	Stettin, etc.....	541
30	Steamship Amalfi.....	Hamburg.....	151
	Total		2,993

EDW. F. MCSWEENEY,
Acting Commissioner of Immigration.

Report of immigration at San Francisco for the week ended June 23, 1894.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of San Francisco, June 23, 1894.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended June 23, 1894; also names of vessels and ports from which they arrived.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
1894.			
June 17	Steamship St. Paul.....	Mexican ports.....	17
18	Steamship San Jose.....	Panama and way ports.....	9
18	Steamship Belgic.....	Hongkong and Yokohama.....	20
20	Steamship Umatilla.....	Victoria, B. C.....	3
	Total		49

WALTER P. STRADLEY,
Commissioner of Immigration.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS.

BRUNSWICK QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 30, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Am. barkite Vidette*.....	June 16	Gautemala..	Brunswick.	Disinfected.....	June 24
Norwegian bark Erato*.....	June 23	Havre.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 28
Spanish brig Segundel.....	June 26	Havana.....	.....do.....	Held for disinfection.	

* Previously reported.

Four vessels inspected and passed.

CAPE CHARLES QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 30, 1894.

Three vessels inspected and passed.

KEY WEST QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 16, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Am. schr. Vila y Hermano.....	June 7	Cardenas.....	Apalachicola.	Disinfected.....	June 13

One vessel inspected and passed.

Week ended June 23, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
British bktn. Albatross*.....	June 17	Havana.....	Mobile.....	Held for disinfection.	.....

* Two cases of yellow fever.

VESSELS REMAINING, ARRIVING AT, AND DEPARTING FROM UNITED STATES QUARANTINE STATIONS—*Continued.*

PORT TOWNSEND QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 16, 1894.

One vessel inspected and passed.

SOUTH ATLANTIC QUARANTINE.

Week ended June 30, 1894.

Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Where from.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel and cargo.	Date of departure.
Russian bark Esmeralda.....	June 23	Calais.....	Sapelo.....	Inspected.....	June 24
Swedish bark Monarch.....	June 23	London.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 24
Am. ship City of Montreal.....	June 26	Rio de Janeiro.	Savannah...	Held for disinfection.	.....
Spanish steamship Alicia.....	June 30	Havana.....	Fernandina.	.....do.....	.....

Three vessels inspected and passed.

REEDY ISLAND QUARANTINE.

Week ended July 1, 1894.

Twenty-seven vessels inspected and passed.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities.

MICHIGAN.—Week ended June 23, 1894. Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, from 68 observers, indicate that cholera morbus, inflammation of kidney, and remittent fever increased and that influenza decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present during the week at 18 places, scarlet fever at 47, measles at 46, diphtheria at 28, enteric fever at 15, and smallpox at 12 places.

NEW YORK—*Hornellsville.*—Month of May, 1894. Population, 12,000. Total deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 29 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 146,154, show a total of 209 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 41; and enteric fever, 4.

TENNESSEE.—Month of May, 1894. Reports to the State board of health from 8 cities and towns, having an aggregate population of 258,919, show a total of 390 deaths, including phthisis pulmonalis, 78; enteric fever, 6; scarlet fever, 2; diphtheria, 2; measles, 8; and whooping cough, 4.

UTAH—*Salt Lake City.*—Month of May, 1894. Estimated population, 70,000. Total deaths, 37, including 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Annual Report of the Sanitary Department of the City of Harrisburg, Pa., 1893.

Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Health of the City of Altoona, Pa., 1893.

Annuaire Statistique de la Belgique, 1893.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Phthisis pulmonalis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varioloid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Allegheny, Pa.	June 30	105,287	59	7						1	1	3	2	1
Altoona, Pa.	June 30	30,337	5	1										
Amesbury, Mass.	June 30	9,798	1											
Ashtabula, Ohio.	July 1	8,338	3											
Auburn, N. Y.	June 30	25,858	7	2										
Augusta, Ga.	June 30	33,300	13						1					
Baltimore, Md.	June 30	434,439	299	31					1	2	2			6
Baton Rouge, La.	June 30	10,478	10						1					
Battle Creek, Mich.	June 30	13,197	2											
Beaver Falls, Pa.	June 30	9,735	8											
Belleville, Ill.	June 30	15,631	1											
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 23	35,005	12	2										1
Binghamton, N. Y.	June 30	35,005	10	2										
Bloomington, Ill.	June 30	20,484	4											
Boston, Mass.	June 30	448,477	168	26					1	1	12			
Bristol, Conn.	June 30	7,382	0											
Bristol, R. I.	June 30	5,478	1											
Brockton, Mass.	June 23	27,294	4	1										
Brooklyn, N. Y.	June 30	806,343	663	50					3	1	41	17		6
Butler, Pa.	June 30	8,734	1											
Cambridge, Mass.	June 30	70,028	29	5						3				1
Chester, Pa.	June 30	20,226	13	1										
Cincinnati, Ohio.	June 29	296,908	19	16					2		1			
Claremont, N. H.	June 23	5,565	2											
Claremont, N. H.	June 30	5,565	1											
Cleveland, Ohio.	June 30	261,353	136	6		1			1	2	2	9		1
College Point, N. Y.	June 30	6,127	1											
Columbus, Ohio.	June 8	88,156	31	2					2					2
Columbus, Ohio.	June 29	88,156	18	1					1					
Cumberland, Md.	June 30	12,729	5	1					1					
Dayton, Ohio.	June 28	61,220	24	4							1			
Dedham, Mass.	June 30	7,123	2	1										
Dubuque, Iowa.	June 30	30,311	9	1					1					
Elgin, Ill.	June 23	17,823	10											
Elgin, Ill.	June 30	17,823	5	1										
Evansville, Ind.	June 29	50,756	82	3										
Everett, Mass.	June 30	11,068	3											
Fall River, Mass.	June 30	74,398	49	1								1		
Fitchburg, Mass.	June 30	22,037	6											
Flint, Mich.	June 30	9,803	2											
Fort Worth, Tex.	June 30	23,076	7	2										
Frederick, Md.	June 30	8,193	1	1										
Grand Rapids, Mich.	June 30	60,278	6	3										
Haverhill, Mass.	June 30	27,412	10	2										
Ironton, Ohio.	June 30	10,939	5	2										
Jackson, Mich.	June 30	20,798	4											
Jamestown, N. Y.	June 30	16,038	6											
Johnstown, N. Y.	June 30	7,768	2	1										
Johnstown, Pa.	June 30	21,805	3											
Kalamazoo, Mich.	June 30	17,853	4	2										
Keokuk, Iowa.	June 28	14,101	2	1										
Knoxville, Tenn.	June 30	22,535	8	1										
La Salle, Ill.	June 23	9,855	3						1					
Lebanon, Pa.	June 30	14,644	4											
Lockport, N. Y.	June 30	16,038	5							1				
Logansport, Ind.	June 23	13,328	1											
Logansport, Ind.	June 30	13,328	4											
Lowell, Mass.	June 30	77,636	38	4								1		
Lynchburg, Va.	June 30	19,709	7						1					
Macon, Ga.	June 30	22,746	10											
Marinette, Wis.	July 2	11,523	5											
Massillon, Ohio.	June 30	10,092	2											
Memphis, Tenn.	June 30	64,495	32	2					2					
Michigan City, Ind.	June 30	10,776	13	1										
Milford, Mass.	July 2	8,780	2	1										
Milwaukee, Wis.	June 30	204,468	79	7					1		4			1
Minneapolis, Minn.	June 30	164,738	40	5						3				
Mobile, Ala.	June 30	31,076	20	4					1					
Mount Vernon, N. Y.	June 30	10,830	5											
Naugatuck, Conn.	June 30	6,218	1											
Nashua, N. H.	June 23	19,311	8							1				
Nashville, Tenn.	June 30	76,168	26											
Newark, N. J.	June 23	181,830	11							1	1	3		
Newark, N. J.	June 30	181,830	14						1	2				1

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 2, 1894.

[Received from Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.]

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal	Excess.	Deficiency.
New England States:						
Eastport, Me.....	58		2	.93	.17	
Portland, Me.....	65	3		.84		.54
Northfield, Vt.....	63	7		.93		.53
Boston, Mass.....	70	4		.77		.77
Block Island, R. I.....	65	3		.70		.70
New London, Conn.....	68	4		.86		.76
Middle Atlantic States:						
Albany, N. Y.....	71	7		.91		.71
New York, N. Y.....	71	7		.93		.73
Philadelphia, Pa.....	74	6		.80		.70
Atlantic City, N. J.....	70	0		.77	.83	
Baltimore, Md.....	75	5		1.00		.80
Washington, D. C.....	74	6		1.05		.81
Lynchburg, Va.....	77	1		.80		.50
Norfolk, Va.....	76	4		1.07		.77
South Atlantic States:						
Charlotte, N. C.....	79		1	1.21	.19	
Wilmington, N. C.....	78			1.56	1.74	
Charleston, S. C.....	81		1	1.41		.01
Augusta, Ga.....	81		1	1.07	4.93	
Savannah, Ga.....	81		1	1.42		.02
Jacksonville, Fla.....	82		2	1.42	1.08	
Titusville, Fla.....	81		3	1.82		.42
Jupiter, Fla.....	81		3	1.22	.28	
Key West, Fla.....	84		2	.98	.78	
Gulf States:						
Atlanta, Ga.....	77	3		1.35		1.16
Mobile, Ala.....	81	3		1.45		.75
Montgomery, Ala.....	81	5		1.10		1.10
Vicksburg, Miss.....	81	1		.98	.42	
New Orleans, La.....	81	3		1.54		.94
Shreveport, La.....	83	3		.86		.86
Fort Smith, Ark.....	80	6		.96		.96
Little Rock, Ark.....	80	6		.91		.91
Palestine, Tex.....	81	3		.70		.70
Galveston, Tex.....	84	0		1.02		1.02
San Antonio, Tex.....	82	4		.63		.63
Corpus Christi, Tex.....	82	0		.54		.54
Ohio Valley and Tennessee:						
Memphis, Tenn.....	80	4		.98		.95
Nashville, Tenn.....	77	7		.98		.78
Knoxville, Tenn.....	76	2		1.05		.25
Louisville, Ky.....	78	6		.96	.54	
Indianapolis, Ind.....	74	6		1.12	.08	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	75	5		.91		.01
Columbus, Ohio.....	73	5		.97		.29
Parkersburg, W. Va.....	74	4		.98	1.12	
Pittsburg, Pa.....	73	5		1.05		.75
Lake Region:						
Oswego, N. Y.....	66	8		.84	.06	
Buffalo, N. Y.....	66	10		.77	.43	
Erie, Pa.....	70	6		.77	.03	
Cleveland, Ohio.....	69	7		.91	.59	
Toledo, Ohio.....	74	4		.77	.43	
Detroit, Mich.....	70	8		.84		.34
Port Huron, Mich.....	68	6		.69		.69
Alpena.....	62	6		.82	1.78	
Marquette, Mich.....	61	9		.83		.13
Grand Haven, Mich.....	66	6		.82	1.08	
Milwaukee, Wis.....	67	7		.82		.12
Chicago, Ill.....	70	4		.91		.11
Duluth, Minn.....	62	4		.98		.38
Upper Mississippi Valley:						
St. Paul, Minn.....	70	4		.84		.24
La Crosse, Wis.....	71	5		1.05		.85
Davenport, Iowa.....	72	6		.96		.66
Des Moines, Iowa.....	73	7		1.12		.92
Keokuk, Iowa.....	74	8		1.06		.36
Springfield, Ill.....	74	6		.99		.39
Cairo, Ill.....	77	7		.98		.78
St. Louis, Mo.....	77	5		1.03		.43

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

Table of temperature and rainfall, week ended July 2, 1894—Continued.

Locality.	Temperature in degrees Fahrenheit.			Rainfall in inches and hundredths.		
	Normal.	*Excess.	*Deficiency.	Normal.	Excess.	Deficiency.
Missouri Valley:						
Springfield, Mo.....	76	4		1.11		.41
Kansas City, Mo.....	76	6		1.05		1.05
Wichita, Kans.....	76	8		.97		.67
Concordia, Kans.....	75	3		.97		.75
Omaha, Nebr.....	74	6		1.47		.47
Valentine, Nebr.....	70	4		.89		.60
Huron, S. Dak.....	70	2		.89	.01	
Pierre, S. Dak.....	72	2		.69	.01	
Moorehead, Minn.....	66	2		1.00	4.00	
St. Vincent, Minn.....	64	4		.68	.92	
Bismarck, N. Dak.....	68	2		.68		.33
Williston, N. Dak.....	68		4	.63	.07	
Rocky Mountain Slope:						
Havre, Mont.....	65		3	.62		.62
Helena, Mont.....	64		4	.34		.14
Spokane, Wash.....	66		6	.40		.20
Walla Walla, Wash.....	70		4	.20	.10	
Winnemucca, Nev.....	67		3	.12		.12
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	72		4	.14		.14
Cheyenne, Wyo.....	65	1		.30		.20
North Platte, Nebr.....	72	2		.71		.71
Denver, Colo.....	70	0		.37		.37
Pueblo, Colo.....	73	1		.37		.37
Dodge City, Kans.....	76	4		.66		.66
Abilene, Tex.....	81	5		.48		.48
Santa Fe, N. Mex.....	68	2		.34		.34
El Paso, Tex.....	84	0		.28		.28
Tucson, Ariz.....	87		3	.42		.32
Pacific Coast:						
Port Angeles, Wash.....	55	0		.20		.00
Olympia, Wash.....	65		3	.28		.08
Portland, Oreg.....	64	0		.26		.26
Roseburg, Oreg.....	78	0		.07		.07
Red Bluff, Cal.....	71	0		.00		.00
Sacramento, Cal.....	60		4	.02		.02
San Francisco, Cal.....	79		1	.00		.00
Los Angeles, Cal.....	69		5	.00		.00
San Diego, Cal.....	67		5	.00		.00
Yuma, Ariz.....	88		2	.00		.00

*The figures in these columns represent the average daily departure.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from the U. S. consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Status of cholera in Europe and India.

BERLIN, *June 21, 1894.*

SIR: There has been no increase of cholera since my last report, but on the contrary there were less new cases during the past week than any time since the 1st of May. It must be understood, however, that this statement does not apply to Russia.

GERMANY.—No new cases have appeared in Germany, and the disease appears to be well under control at the points where it has already appeared. The cases reported at Plehnendorf were raftsmen on the river Vistula; of the 3 cases 1 died, the others recovered. No more cases have been reported from Myslowitz, Schilno, or Steinfurth. On June 16 there was some excitement caused by a rumor that 3 cases of cholera had occurred at Hamburg. In response to a telegram of inquiry the American consul, Mr. Robertson wired: "Report officially denied as false and groundless."

Navigation of rivers and canals on the border is now prohibited except by day, and raftsmen when landed are kept under police supervision.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.—In Galicia, from June 5 to 12, in five communities of the department of Borszczow there were 15 cases of cholera, of which 7 proved fatal. In the department of Zaleszczyki there were 2 deaths supposed to be due to cholera. In the province of Bukovina, from the 4th to 7th of June, in one community of the department of Kotzman, there were 5 cases and 2 deaths. The total for Austria-Hungary is a little greater than last week.

RUSSIA.—The Russian official reports are as follows: City of Warsaw, 13th to 19th of May, 19 cases and 13 deaths; the department of Warsaw, from the 20th to 26th of May, 13 cases and 9 deaths; department of Plock, 13th to 19th of May, 27 cases and 18 deaths; department of Petrikow, 20th to 26th of May, 1 case, 1 death; department of Radom, same dates, 12 cases and 7 deaths; department of Kovno, same dates, 6 cases and two deaths; department of Podolia, 16th to 23d of May, 2 cases.

From other sources we learn the following: City of Warsaw, 6th to 9th of June, 26 cases and 7 deaths; department of Warsaw, 4th to 9th of June, 42 cases and 16 deaths; department of Plock, 1st to 7th of June, 74 cases and 32 deaths, distributed as follows: City of Ciechanow, from June 3 to 7, 55 cases and 20 deaths, the rest in the country districts; government of Radom, from 31st of May to 5th of June, 4 cases and 2 deaths; in department of Kovno, 27th of May to 9th of June, 1 death.

TURKEY.—In Asia Minor, in the city of Sivas, from 18th to 30th of May, there were 23 deaths; in Tokat, from 17th to 31st of May, also 23 deaths; in Kaza Von Zeila, 16th to 31st of May, 82 deaths; in Ben Bunar, 10th to 21st of May, 7 deaths; in Divriki, from 24th to 26th of May, 3 deaths; in Niksar, from 27th to 30th of May, 11 deaths; in Iskilib, from 19th of May to 1st of June, 85 deaths; in Jozgat, on May 31 and June 1, 3 deaths; in Samsun, from May 16 to June 1, 10 deaths; in Kadiköi, same period, 15 deaths; in Urgup, 18th and 19th of May, 1 case.

FRANCE.—No more cases have been reported at Paris. The situation in Finistère and Morhiban remains about the same.

ITALY.—There have been reports of 4 cases of cholera at Mezzano, a small village 9 miles from Ravenna. This report, however, has been officially denied as follows: On June 6 there was at Mezzano a suspected case, followed by death. The symptoms being identical with those of cholera nostras, the doctor, as required by the sanitary regulations, took all precautions as if he had really been concerned with Asiatic cholera, but since that day the public health has been excellent at Mezzano, as well as generally throughout Italy.

EAST INDIES.—In Calcutta, from the 5th to 12th of May, there were 26 deaths from cholera and 20 from smallpox. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

FAIRFAX IRWIN,
Surgeon, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

BELGIUM.

Cholera not epidemic in Belgium.

LEGATION OF BELGIUM, *Washington, June 29, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to inform your excellency that I have just received from the minister of foreign affairs of Belgium a cablegram, directing me to make known to your excellency that the cholera is not on the increase in Belgium; that there have only been some isolated cases of choleraic diseases, and that there is absolutely no cholera center there.

I take the liberty to have recourse to the obliging intervention of your excellency to request you to have the kindness to transmit the foregoing intelligence to the competent authorities.

I avail myself of this occasion, Mr. Secretary of State, to renew to your excellency the assurances of my highest consideration.

Baron ALB. FALLON.

The Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

Erratum.

The cablegram from Surgeon Fairfax Irwin, M. H. S., announcing the outbreak of cholera in Belgium, which was published in the ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS, Vol. IX, No. 26, p. 457, should bear date of "Berlin, June 26, 1894."

CUBA.

Sanitary report of Cienfuegos.

U. S. CONSULATE, *Cienfuegos, Cuba, June 25, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the sanitary condition of the city of Cienfuegos during the week ended June 23, 1894: There have been 10 new cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths. Typhus fever has caused 1 death, and there are several cases in the city.

Rainfall, 0.5 mm.: temperature, maximum, 93°; minimum, 90°. The schooner *Arlington* left this port for the United States via Trinidad,

Cuba, on the 22d instant, to load. She is in very bad sanitary condition, but was not fumigated and only partly disinfected (only deck) here, as she will lie some time at Trinidad. She was wharfed all the time in the most marshy part of the bay, continually communicating with land, and very close to the city cemetery. A son of the consignee is sick with borras fever. The vessel is very dirty and ill smelling.

The sewers here discharge under the wharves, and there is neither current nor tide enough to carry the matters discharged away, so they remain along the shore making the vicinity of the wharves very unhealthy.

There are seven rivers which empty their waters into the harbor.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

MANUEL R. MORENA, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, M. H. S.

To the SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL M. H. S.

GERMANY.

Relative to the cholera cases at Plehnendorf.

STETTIN, June 11, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith two letters from the U. S. consular agent at Danzig, explaining the situation of cholera at that place.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

F. W. KICKBUSCH,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

DANZIG, June 7, 1894.

DEAR SIR: I beg herewith to inform you that two raftsmen coming from Poland, and Russian subjects, became ill of cholera at Plehnendorf, a village near Danzig, situated on the Vistula; both men were brought to the hospital at Danzig. Every care is taken by the Government to avoid a further extension of the disease. To-day evening papers state that the men are getting better, and no further cases have appeared.

I remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

PHILIPP ALBRECHT,
U. S. Consular Agent.

DANZIG, June 9, 1894.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of yesterday, I beg to refer to my letter of 7th instant. In the meantime 1 of the raftsmen died of cholera, and a third case of cholera happened at Thorn. This time it was also a Polish raftsman. These few cases of cholera have been only among a class of people living a very unhealthy and poor life, and coming direct from Russia. They are all Russian subjects. No case has been stated among the native population.

Your obedient servant,

PHILIPP ALBRECHT,
U. S. Consular Agent.

To F. W. KICKBUSCH, Esq.,
U. S. Consul, Stettin.

*Denial of the report of cholera cases at Hamburg.*U. S. CONSULATE, *Hamburg, June 18, 1894.*

SIR: I have the honor to hereby confirm my cable of to-day to the Department reading as follows: "State Department, Washington, Paris New York Herald yesterday publishes highly sensational rumor, dated 16th, that 3 cases Asiatic cholera have occurred here, 1 fatal, and that great anxiety prevails. Story utterly false and groundless. Please deny publicly immediately.—ROBERTSON."

This message from me is the result of the following publication appearing in yesterday's Paris New York Herald, which has doubtless ere this been cabled to the United States press and is calculated to mislead our public, many of whom may contemplate visiting Hamburg, and to do great injury to the commerce and reputation of this city:

"RUMOR OF CHOLERA IN HAMBURG.

"(By telegraph to the Herald.)

"HAMBURG, June 16.—It is rumored that 3 cases of Asiatic cholera have occurred here and that 1 case, that of a young woman who was to be married to-morrow, terminated fatally within four hours of the first seizure. Great uneasiness prevails, and the official announcement as to the truth or falsity of the rumors is anxiously awaited. The weather is sultry and the temperature this evening is 21° C."

I wrote immediately this morning to the department of foreign affairs here, asking if there were the slightest grounds for the rumor, and requesting an immediate answer by the bearer of my note.

I transmit a copy of the reply, which states that neither have cases of cholera occurred here, but that no rumors of such have been current in this city.

I then cabled the Department as above stated, asking it in the interest of all concerned to publish at once in our country an official denial of the rumor.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

W. HENRY ROBERTSON,
U. S. Consul.

To the Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Translation.]

HAMBURG, *June 18, 1894.*

Your honor's valued communication of to-day brings me the information that the New York Herald, under date of the 16th instant, has published cholera reports from Hamburg.

This report is entirely untrue. Neither have cases of cholera occurred here, nor have such reports been current here. * * *

With the assurance, etc.,

VERSMANN.

To the CONSUL OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Results of vaccination as shown in a smallpox epidemic.

[Report from the U. S. consul at Bradford, England.]

U. S. CONSULATE, *Bradford, June 8, 1894.*

Many inquiries from the United States concerning the smallpox epidemic in Bradford induce me to supplement the reports I have already made on this subject, with extracts from a contribution to the British

Medical Journal by Dr. A. E. Foster, resident medical superintendent of the Bradford Fever Hospital.

In view of the disputation among the medical fraternity of North America at this time concerning the value of vaccination, the experience and observation of a physician who has been absolutely in contact with the disease of smallpox itself for several years may prove of great value.

In this hope Dr. Foster's report, which is based entirely upon actual experience and not upon theory, is now forwarded to the State Department.

Dr. Foster tells us that the total number of cases admitted during the year was 935, and that in respect of 17 of these he is unable to give the area of vaccination scars, whilst 2 patients had previously suffered from smallpox. These cases we have accordingly omitted from our calculations except where otherwise mentioned.

Of the total 935 cases dealt with, exactly 100 proved fatal. The several classes of persons arrange themselves as follows in regard of vaccination and nonvaccination: All cases, 935; 100 deaths, 10·7 per cent; vaccinated cases, 704; 36 deaths, 5·1 per cent; doubtful cases, 34, 9 deaths, 26·5 per cent; unvaccinated cases, 195; 55 deaths, 28·2 per cent.

Here we see that the mortality amongst the unvaccinated was 5·5 times that of the vaccinated; and from the above rates we may deduce the following facts, namely:

1. Had the unvaccinated suffered death only at the rate of those vaccinated there would have occurred not the actual 55 deaths, but only 10 deaths.
2. Had the vaccinated died at the rate of those unvaccinated there would have been not the actual 36 deaths, but as many as 193 deaths.
3. Had all the patients been vaccinated there would have been not the actual 100 deaths, but only 48 deaths.
4. Had all the patients been unvaccinated there would have been not the actual 100 deaths, but as many as 264 deaths.

Thus does Bradford afford indication of the benefits conferred by primary vaccination when compared with the data shown in respect of unvaccinated sufferers.

The figures given by Dr. Foster are arranged in the accompanying Table I:

TABLE I.—Bradford Fever Hospital records as to smallpox patients, 1893.

Age periods.	Not vaccinated.		Vaccination doubtful (no scars visible).		One scar.			Two scars.			Three scars.			Four or more scars.			
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Nat. of attack.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Nat. of attack.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Nat., etc.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Nat., etc.	
0-5	55	21			Discrete.			1									
					Hemorrhagic.												
5-10	32	8			Discrete.			3									
					Hemorrhagic.												
10-15	35	5	4	1	Discrete.		1	2		1							
					Hemorrhagic.												
15-20	20	1	2		Discrete.		1	5		1							
					Hemorrhagic.												
20-30	33	11	5	1	Discrete.		1	7		1							
					Hemorrhagic.												
30-40	10	4	10	3	Discrete.		3	10		2							
					Hemorrhagic.												
40+	10	5	13	4	Discrete.		3	9		3							
					Hemorrhagic.												
	195	55	34	9	88	56	280	49	165	22	69	8					

Area of scars.

- { 1/4 to 1/2 square inch.
- { Over 1/4 square inch.
- { Under 1/4 square inch.
- { 1/2 to 3/4 square inch.
- { Over 1/2 square inch.
- { Under 1/2 square inch.
- { 3/4 to 1 square inch.
- { Over 3/4 square inch.
- { Under 3/4 square inch.
- { 1 to 1 1/4 square inch.
- { Over 1 square inch.
- { Under 1 square inch.
- { 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 square inch.
- { Over 1 1/4 square inch.
- { Under 1 1/4 square inch.
- { 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 square inch.
- { Over 1 1/2 square inch.
- { Under 1 1/2 square inch.
- { 1 3/4 to 2 square inch.
- { Over 1 3/4 square inch.
- { Under 1 3/4 square inch.

It will be seen on reference to this table how full are the facts which have been supplied to us. It contains information as to age periods, vaccination, nonvaccination, doubtful cases, number of scars, area of scarring, foveation, nonfoveation, nature of attack in the vaccinated, and the number of deaths in several classes.

Passing to a consideration of the differing rates of mortality in the vaccinated and unvaccinated at one and another age period, we would draw attention to the summarized data in Table II :

TABLE II.

Age periods.	Vaccinated.			Unvaccinated.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent of cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent of cases.
0-5.....	2	0	0·0	55	21	38·2
5-10.....	15	0	0·0	32	8	25·0
10-15.....	33	0	0·0	35	5	14·3
15-20.....	83	2	2·4	20	1	5·0
20-30.....	242	7	2·9	33	11	33·3
30-40.....	183	13	7·1	10	4	40·0
40+.....	129	14	10·9	10	5	50·0

The columns disclose the interesting fact that whereas there was total immunity from death in the first fifteen years of life in the vaccinated patients, there was very heavy mortality in the section of children and young persons without the benefits of vaccination. The rates for the three quinquennia are given ; that for the fifteen years as a whole is as high as 27·8 per cent. Thereafter there is death in small amount, but ever increasing with age in the vaccinated, though in much smaller degree than in the other class. It will be seen that except for the second quinquennium there is progressive increase in the rate of mortality of the unvaccinated section ; but it is true that some of the numbers are trivial. But there is undoubted gain to the vaccinated patients in the matter of mortality rates in each and every age period ; and the lesson is taught afresh that primary vaccination is not sufficient of itself to protect beyond the first ten or fifteen years of life. And here we think we may leave the comparison of vaccinated and unvaccinated and pass on to discuss the differing circumstances of the first class.

As to the nature of attack, then, we have facts as set out in Table III :

TABLE III.

Age periods.	Nature of attacks.			Percentage at each age period.		
	Discrete.	Confluent.	Hemorrhagic.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Hemorrhagic.
0-5.....	2			100·0		
5-10.....	15			100·0		
10-15.....	30	3		91·0	9·0	
15-20.....	77	5	1	93·0	6·0	1·0
20-30.....	204	37	1	84·3	15·3	0·4
30-40.....	137	43	3	74·9	23·5	1·6
40+.....	95	32	2	73·6	24·8	1·6
All ages.....	560	120	7	81·4	17·4	1·2

Small as are the figures for the first three age periods, they are none the less significant, showing as they do a record almost unbroken of mild attacks. And, indeed, the great preponderance of discrete attacks is strikingly displayed. Taking all ages together we see that the discrete forms of the diseases are nearly five times as frequent of occurrence as confluent attacks.

We have further analysed this matter of the nature of attack in Table IV:

TABLE IV.

Age periods.	One scar.		Two scars.		Three scars.		Four scars.	
	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.
0-5.....			1 (100)		1 (100)			
5-10.....	2 (100)		3 (100)		5 (100)		5 (100)	
10-15.....	3 (75)	1 (25)	6 (75)	2 (25)	7 (100)		14 (100)	
15-20.....	8 (80)	2 (20)	14 (87)	2 (13)	43 (98)	1 (2)	12 (100)	
20-30.....	33 (69)	15 (31)	77 (87)	12 (13)	74 (88)	10 (12)	20 (100)	
30-40.....	24 (69)	11 (31)	71 (72)	27 (28)	29 (90)	3 (10)	13 (87)	2 (13)
40+.....	29 (67)	14 (33)	44 (73)	16 (27)	12 (92)	1 (8)	10 (91)	1 (9)
All ages.....	99 (70)	43 (30)	216 (78)	59 (22)	171 (92)	15 (8)	74 (96)	3 (4)

By division of the cases into four classes according to the quantity of scars, and these again into two classes of smallpox attack, we see that scarring is a very important factor in determining the nature of attack to be suffered. The figures in brackets represent the rates per cent of the total cases at each age period in each of the four divisions. The figures are such as to leave no doubt concerning the value of quantity of scars, apart altogether from the area or character of the scars. And generally the table shows that the preponderance of discrete attacks is greater the greater the number of scars. Especially is this so at all ages; the 70 per cent of one scar giving place to 78 per cent in two scars; this in turn giving way to 92 per cent in three scars; and four scars taking the palm with 96 discrete attacks out of each 100 four-scarred patients.

If we now turn to the figures as to quantity of scars, in connection with both foveation of scars and nonfoveation of scars, we shall find that foveation in the Bradford data held no important place in relation to the character of attack, the facts appearing in Table V. We have drawn a line below the age period 10-15, as the figures above it are so small as to serve no useful purpose, the rates in the first age period, for example, being each based on single cases. The figures throughout the table are rates per cent of attacks, and when fairly large numbers are in question, as in the case below the line, it is seen that there is little to choose in the Bradford data between foveated scars and unfoveated scars:

TABLE V.

Age periods.	One scar.		Two scars.		Three scars.		Four scars.	
	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.	Foveated.	Unfoveated.
	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.
0-5.....			100				100	
5-10.....	100		100		100		100	
10-15.....	100		100	28	100		100	100
15-20.....	88	12	50	50	92	8	67	33
20-30.....	72	28	63	37	87	13	80	20
30-40.....	62	38	79	21	71	29	79	21
40+.....	62	38	73	27	75	25	70	30
							89	11
							100	100
							4	87
							33	85
							15	100
							89	11
							100	100

In order to see what effect foveation had in Bradford in the whole course of the 1893 outbreak, we have lumped the figures together in Table VI :

TABLE VI.

Scarring.	Foveated cases in each class.		Unfoveated cases in each class.		Foveated percentage of each class.		Unfoveated percentage of each class.	
	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.
One scar	61	26	38	17	70	30	69	31
Two scars	180	47	36	12	79	21	75	25
Three scars	152	12	19	3	93	7	86	14
Four scars	66	3	8	.....	96	4	100	.....
Totals, etc.....	459	88	101	32	84	16	76	24

The numbers with which we are here dealing are given in the four left-hand columns, and the percentage to the right of these. Although the difference between the two classes of resulting scars is not very great, still the advantage is with foveation. And a very useful lesson derivable from the table is that as we secure more than two scars, whether with or without foveation, so we secure also a percentage of mild attacks above the average of the rate on all cases taken collectively without regard for quantity of scars. But if the nature of the attack in Bradford was but little influenced by foveation, far otherwise was it with fatality of the disease. To show this we have given the facts set out in Table VII :

TABLE VII.

Scarring.	Foveated.			Unfoveated.			Mortality of unfoveated cases (foveation being regarded as unity).
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent of cases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent of cases.	
One scar.....	88	9	10.2	56	8	14.3	1.4
Two scars.....	230	8	3.5	49	8	16.3	4.7
Three scars.....	165	2	1.2	22	1	4.5	3.7
Four scars.....	69	.....	0.0	8	.....	0.0	.....
Totals, etc.....	552	19	3.4	135	17	5.2	1.5

We learn from this table that of all quantities of scarring, those patients having foveated cicatrices died at the rate of 3.4 per 1,000, whilst the remaining section died at the rate of 5.2 per 1,000. Where large figures are in question, as in the case of two and three scars, the difference in the rates is very marked.

The last column shows the rates for the several classes of unfoveated scarrings, when the respective rates of mortality among the foveated classes have been taken as unity.

Coming to a consideration of the effect on the nature of attack, of a combination of quantity of scarring, quality of scarring, and area of scars, we find again, from the data of Bradford, that there is but little difference between foveation and nonfoveation. The facts are set out in Table VIII :

TABLE VIII.

Quantity of scarring.	Nature of scars.				Percentage of each class.			
	Foveated.		Unfoveated.		Foveated.		Unfoveated.	
	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.	Discrete.	Confluent.
Under $\frac{1}{4}$ sq. in.....	12	9	33	14	5	43	70	30
$\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.....	207	60	63	18	77	23	77	23
Over $\frac{1}{2}$ sq. in.....	240	18	5		93	7	100	
Totals, etc.....	459	87	101	32	84	16	76	24

But the need for area of scarring is seen when we observe that as the area increases so the percentage of discrete attacks increases. Thus, with an area of over half a square inch the percentage is greatly above the general average of mild attacks and is vastly superior to the rates for smaller areas. We do not wish to be thought of as dogmatizing on these data, for, of course, the figures are too small to think of basing any serious conclusions upon; we simply give them for what they are worth.

The facts as to smallpox in revaccinated persons are set out in Table IX, and need but little comment:

TABLE IX.—Particulars of all cases of smallpox in revaccinated persons.

Ages.	Sex.	No. and character of primary scars.	No. and character of secondary scars.	Age when revaccinated.	Character of smallpox attack.	Result of attack.	
						Recovery.	Death.
60.....	M.....	1 faint.....			Modified.....	R.....	
39.....	M.....	2 fair.....	2 faint.....		Modified.....	R.....	
40.....	M.....	1 fair.....	2 faint.....	30	Semiconfluent.....	R.....	
40.....	M.....	2 fair.....	Faint.....	14	Discrete.....	R.....	
40.....	M.....	2 good.....		13	Semiconfluent.....	R.....	
27.....	F.....	4 fair.....	1 faint.....	5	Discrete.....	R.....	
37.....	M.....	2 faint.....		12	Confluent.....	R.....	

The youngest person attacked was 27 years of age and the least interval of time between revaccination and attack was ten years and the next twenty-six years, whilst not one case proved fatal.

The hospital staff of nurses, etc., consisted of 36 persons, 3 who had previously had smallpox, and 33 revaccinated individuals. Not one of these contracted the disease during the year.

CLAUDE MEEKER,
U. S. Consul.

JAPAN.

Precautions against the introduction into Japan of the plague prevailing in China.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,

Tokyo, Japan, June 1, 1894.

SIR: In consequence of an infectious disease known as the black plague or black death having appeared in Canton, China, and Hong-kong, the Japanese Government has issued Imperial Ordinance No. 56, putting into operation the regulations for the inspection of vessels arriving in Japan from infected ports, and at the request of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's minister for foreign affairs I issued on the 26th ultimo a notification, a copy of which I have the honor to inclose herewith, to commanders and masters of vessels bearing the flag of the United States

in Japanese waters, notifying them that they will be required, until further notice shall be given, to conform in all respects to the provisions of the said ordinance.

Latest advices report that the pest is abating.

I have the honor to be, etc.,

EDWIN DUN.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

Notification.—To citizens of the United States in Japan and to commanders and masters of vessels bearing the flag of the United States in Japanese waters.

The undersigned hereby notifies all citizens of the United States in Japan, and the commanders and masters of naval and merchant vessels of the United States arriving at the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama, that they will be required, until further notice shall be given, to conform in all respects to the provisions of Imperial Ordinance No. 56, of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Government, promulgated May 25, 1894, as follows:

[Translation.]

Whereas epidemic infectious disease is prevalent in China and Hongkong, we hereby sanction the regulations relating to the medical inspection of vessels and order the same to be promulgated.

[IMPERIAL SIGN MANUAL.]

May 25, 1894.

YOSHIKAWA AKIMASA,
Acting Minister for Home Affairs.

IMPERIAL ORDINANCE NO. 56.

Whenever it is deemed necessary to take precautionary measures against the pest now prevalent in China and Hongkong, all vessels coming from those localities may be subjected to medical inspection in accordance with the regulations for the inspection of vessels coming from places infected with cholera, promulgated by Decree No. 31, 1882.

The places where inspection shall be enforced and the period of the same shall be determined by the minister for home affairs with the advice of the central sanitary council.

The present ordinance shall come into force upon the day of its promulgation.

Given under my hand at the legation of the United States, Tokyo, Japan, this 26th day of May, 1894.

EDWIN DUN,
*Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary
of the United States of America.*

MEXICO.

Dues for sanitary procedures in Mexican ports.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
Mexico, June 7, 1894.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose text and translation of a federal decree of the Mexican Government, published in the *Diario Oficial* of 4th instant, regarding sanitary dues in Mexican ports.

I am, etc.,

ISAAC P. GRAY,
U. S. Minister.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF STATE.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, FIRST BUREAU,
Mexico, June 1, 1894.

The President of the Republic has been pleased to direct me the following decree:

Porfirio Diaz, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States, to the inhabitants thereof, know ye, that, in the exercise of the authorization conferred upon the Executive by the law of December 6, 1893, I have seen fit to approve the following law on sanitary dues in the ports and at the frontiers:

ART. 1. The sanitary dues to be levied in the ports and at the frontiers of the Republic, under the code sanitary, from the 1st of July next shall be as follows: (I) Bills of health; (II) sanitary visits; (III) quarantine dues; (IV) disinfection charges.

ART. 2. The bills of health shall include those of inspection and clearance of ships, and shall be levied as follows:

(A) Mexican and foreign vessels, sailing to a foreign port, shall pay, in each case, steamers, \$5; sailing vessels, \$3.

(B) Foreign or Mexican vessels, sailing to Mexican ports shall pay, in each case, steamers, \$3; sailing vessels, \$2.

ART. 3. For sanitary visits shall be charged the following:

(A) Vessels arriving from abroad shall pay, at the first Mexican port they reach, at the rate of 2 cents per ton's capacity, and 1 cent at other Mexican ports. The charges shall in no case be less than \$10 at the first port and \$5 at the others.

(B) Vessels trading between Mexican ports shall pay at the rate of 1 cent per ton, but the charge shall in no case be less than \$3.

ART. 4. The following quarantine dues shall be charged:

(A) Foreign or Mexican vessels, whether or no they have a special contract with the Mexican Government, shall pay 3 cents per ton's capacity, during each day of quarantine, whether under surveillance or under full quarantine.

(B) Every person on board shall pay in proportion to residence a given sum per day, according to a schedule to be fixed by the board of health, approved by the department of interior.

ART. 5. The complete or the partial disinfection of a vessel, as well as the persons, clothing, baggage, merchandise, and effects of all kinds, shall be made in accordance with the tariff to be issued by the board of health, approved by the department of interior.

ART. 6. The following shall be exempt from the payment of charges for bills of health, sanitary visits, and quarantine, to wit:

(I) Ships of war, native or foreign.

(II) Custom-house boats, etc.

(III) Vessels entering by *force majeure* and freely while not discharging or making operation.

(IV) Vessels with traffic only over 100 miles as a maximum on the Mexican coasts.

ART. 7. The collection of these charges shall be made by the respective customs collectors, in compliance with the provisions dictated by the departments of the interior and treasury.

ART. 8. The quarantine boats shall conduct at their expense the landing of the passengers, crews, baggage, susceptible merchandise, etc. All possible facilities will be furnished for these operations, no expense being incurred without the consent of the captain or skipper of the vessel or the consignor of the cargo. They shall likewise pay separately the costs of disinfection had prior to the departure of the vessel from the port in case it suffers quarantine.

ART. 9. Every person in the lazaretto shall pay the expenses by him or her incurred, for the residence rights only embrace physicians, medicines, and food provided in the tariff of the quarantine station.

ART. 10. The detention of a vessel to effect the disinfection of baggage or merchandise, in case such operation be had as a precautionary measure, shall not be considered as quarantine, and therefore the dues mentioned in article 4 of this law shall not be collected. These shall only be collected whenever the sanitary officials, in accordance with the stipulations in force, or by order of the superior board of health, shall declare a vessel under surveillance or under full quarantine. In such case the disinfection fees will also be levied.

ART. 11. All these dues or charges shall be collected from the respective consignors of the vessels.

ART. 12. All prior enactments or regulations in regard to sanitary dues are hereby annulled.

I therefore order that this be printed, published, circulated, and that due compliance be had thereto.

Given at the National Palace of Mexico, on June 1, 1894.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

To C. LIC. MANUEL ROMERO RUBIO,
Secretary of Interior, Mexico.

RUSSIA.

Cholera reported in Cronstadt.

BERLIN, July 2, 1894.—Cholera in Cronstadt.—FAIRFAX IRWIN, *Surgeon, M. H. S.*

Promulgation of foreign quarantine regulations.

Official notification has been received that the quarantine regulations made by the Secretary of the Treasury have been posted in the offices of the U. S. consuls at the following-named ports for ten days: Antwerp; Belleville, Canada; Berne; Bristol; Chihuahua; Cork (Queens-town); Dublin; Fort Erie, Ontario; Georgetown, Prince Edward Island; Ghent; Grand Manan, New Brunswick; Hamilton, Bermuda; Hull; Kingston, Jamaica; Laredo, Mexico; Leeds; Leicester; London; Mayaguez; Puerto Rico; Pictou, Nova Scotia; Piedras Negras; Portsmouth, England; St. George, New Brunswick; St. Pierre, Miquelon; Santiago de Cuba; Sagua la Grande; Southampton; Stockholm; Tampico; Trenton, Ontario; Tunstall; Weymouth; and Zaza.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended June 22, 1894. Population, 1,472. Two deaths. No deaths from contagious diseases.

CUBA—*Havana.*—Under date of June 30, 1894, the U. S. sanitary inspector makes the following report:

There were 139 deaths in this city during the week ending June 28, 1894; 13 of those deaths were caused by yellow fever with approximately 28 new cases, 1 was caused by enteric fever, 4 by so-called per-

nicious fever, 2 by diphtheria, 3 by smallpox, with 24 new cases approximately, 4 were caused by chronic entero-colitis, 5 by dysentery, and 6 by cholera infantum. Twelve of the 13 deaths by yellow fever occurred in the military hospital.

FRANCE—*Rouen*.—Month of May, 1894. Population, 111,847. Total deaths, 279, including smallpox, 8; typhus fever, 2; enteric fever, 7; diphtheria, 16; and whooping cough, 1.

St. Etienne.—Two weeks ended June 5, 1894. Population, 133,443. Total deaths; 125, including diphtheria, 2; and measles, 14.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 16·9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Portsmouth, viz, 9·8, and the highest in Liverpool, viz, 25·4 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and ninety-eight deaths were registered during the week, including smallpox, 3; measles, 169; scarlet fever, 17; diphtheria, 34; whooping cough, 36; enteric fever, 10; and diarrhea and dysentery, 9. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 17·4 a thousand. In greater London 1,741 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 27·8 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included smallpox, 2; diphtheria, 13; whooping cough, 20; and measles, 25.

Hull.—Two weeks ended June 2, 1894. Population, 212,679. Total deaths, 113, including diphtheria, 1; measles, 3; and whooping cough, 4.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 9 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22·5 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Londonderry, viz, 7·9, and the highest in Galway, viz, 41·5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 144 deaths were registered, including whooping cough, 1; and enteric fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 9 corresponded to an annual rate of 19·3 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 16·6, and the highest in Paisley, viz, 21·4 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 551, including smallpox, 8; measles, 5; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 18.

The deaths registered in 33 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended June 16 corresponded to an annual rate of 15·9 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 10,458,442. The lowest rate was recorded in Leicester, viz, 10·2, and the highest in Wolverhampton, viz, 22·1 a thousand.

London.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-six deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 122; scarlet fever, 19; diphtheria, 43; whooping cough, 34; enteric fever, 10; and diarrhea

and dysentery, 5. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 16·0 a thousand. In greater London, 1,672 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 14·7 a thousand of the population. In the “outer ring” the deaths included diphtheria, 9, whooping cough, 13; and measles, 29.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended June 16 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 22·8 a thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Dundalk, viz, 8·4, and the highest in Armagh, viz, 35·1 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 165 deaths were registered, including scarlet fever, 1; measles, 1; whooping cough, 7; and enteric fever, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended June 16 corresponded to an annual rate of 17·9 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,447,500. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz, 12·0, and the highest in Aberdeen, viz, 20·1 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 509, including smallpox, 7; measles, 10; scarlet fever, 3; diphtheria, 7; and whooping cough, 22.

INDIA—Singapore.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 31,314. Total deaths, 477, including 126 from “fevers.”

SPAIN—Barcelona.—Month of April, 1894. Population, 318,000. Total deaths, 617, including smallpox, 15; phthisis pulmonalis, 81; enteric fever, 20; and diphtheria, 24.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popula- tion.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Acapulco	June 16.....	4, 000	3										
Aden	May 26.....	33, 561	25										
Aix la Chapelle.....	June 9.....	108, 737	42							3			
Alexandria	May 31.....	231, 396	148			1	3						
Alexandria	June 7.....	231, 396	171			2						2	1
Amapala.....	June 2.....	1, 500	9					1					
Amapala.....	June 9.....	1, 500	7					2					
Amherstberg.....	June 23.....	2, 300	1										
Amsterdam.....	June 16.....	426, 480	132					1		4	3	3	
Antwerp.....	June 9.....	254, 370	128							1	23	2	
Barmen.....	June 9.....	116, 144	32							1	2		
Basle.....	June 9.....	80, 000	24										
Batoum.....	June 12.....	28, 000	4										
Belfast.....	June 16.....	269, 200	128					3	1		14	6	
Belleville.....	June 30.....	10, 201	4										
Berlin.....	June 2.....	1, 767, 640	582						3	29	11		
Birmingham.....	June 16.....	492, 301	148			5		2			9	9	
Birmingham.....	June 23.....	492, 301	182			3		3	1	1	8	5	
Bologna.....	June 16.....	146, 068	68							1			
Bombay.....	May 29.....	830, 000	544	17									
Bombay.....	June 5.....	830, 000	580	17									
Bradford.....	June 16.....	221, 610	55						2		1	1	
Bremen.....	June 9.....	127, 000	60					1		4	2		
Bristol.....	June 16.....	226, 578	65							1	1	3	
Brunswick.....	June 16.....	112, 000	32										
Brussels.....	June 9.....	482, 155	155			3		1		2			

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.	
Budapest.....	May 21.....	600,000	20			1		1	3	7	6		
Budapest.....	June 4.....	600,000	18						3	6	5		
Budapest.....	June 11.....	600,000	23							6	4		
Cairo.....	May 31.....	374,838	405				11	2		11	2		
Cairo.....	June 7.....	374,838	406					9		6	3		
Calcutta.....	May 19.....	681,560	399	19		20				1	5		
Calcutta.....	May 26.....	681,560	331	20		12					1		
Cape Town.....	May 12.....	53,000	31					1					
Cape Town.....	May 19.....	53,000	32					1					
Cape Town.....	May 25.....	53,000	33					1					
Cardenas.....	June 23.....	23,517	11					1					
Cardiff.....	June 16.....	148,890	38									3	
Ceylon.....	May 19.....	130,000	92										
Chatham.....	June 23.....	10,000	3								1		
Chemnitz.....	June 9.....	150,000	9							3			
Chienfuegos.....	June 23.....	23,000	23		2			1					
Coaticook.....	June 30.....	2,500	0										
Cognac.....	June 17.....	17,500	6										
Cologne.....	June 9.....	308,922	150						2	10	14	4	
Colon.....	June 16.....	5,000	7										
Colon.....	June 23.....	5,000	4										
Copenhagen.....	June 9.....	341,000	115										
Danzig.....	June 9.....	121,000	59					1	2				
Demerara.....	May 12.....	53,176	43										
Demerara.....	May 26.....	53,176	39										
Demerara.....	June 2.....	53,176	88					1					
Denia.....	June 17.....	14,000	3										
Dresden.....	June 2.....	312,770	130					1	2	5	1	2	
Dresden.....	June 9.....	312,770	119							4			
Dundee.....	June 16.....	158,719	57			1		1			2	2	
Dunkirk.....	June 18.....	140,000	29										
Fayal.....	June 16.....	23,382	3										
Frankfort on the Main.....	June 16.....	196,000	73							10		2	
Flushing.....	June 16.....	15,250	8										
Funchal.....	June 9.....	35,665	13										
Funchal.....	June 16.....	35,665	10										
Genoa.....	June 16.....	182,094	91										
Ghent.....	June 16.....	153,803	58							5	1		
Gibraltar.....	June 17.....	30,696	7					1					
Girgenti.....	June 9.....	23,847	9										
Glasgow.....	June 16.....	686,820	256					1	2	2	7	13	
Gothenburg.....	June 9.....	108,000	40									1	
Halifax.....	June 23.....	39,700	16										
Hamburg.....	June 16.....	594,209	221					1					
Hamilton.....	June 15.....	15,013	9										
Hanover.....	June 2.....	197,000	53										
Havana.....	June 21.....	200,048	140		11	9			5	1	2		
Kehl.....	June 9.....	129,556	62					1		1		5	
Kingston.....	June 29.....	19,264	3					1					
Leeds.....	June 16.....	388,761	116							2	1		
Leeds.....	June 23.....	388,761	108					1		3		4	
Leghorn.....	June 16.....	103,236	22						1				
Licata.....	June 9.....	20,000	6						2				
Liege.....	June 16.....	155,698	54	1							2		
Liverpool.....	June 9.....	517,290	247						5	5	3	9	
Liverpool.....	June 16.....	517,290	196						4	5	4	2	
London, Eng.....	June 16.....	5,948,300	1,672					12	20	52	148	47	
Lyons.....	June 9.....	438,077	170					1				1	
Madrid.....	June 15.....	482,816	259					7					
Magdeburg.....	June 2.....	219,476	104							3	5	2	
Magdeburg.....	June 9.....	219,476	96							10	3		
Manchester.....	June 16.....	522,365	163			6		2			6	2	
Mannheim.....	June 9.....	88,000	53							3			
Marsala.....	June 9.....	40,131	17										
Matamoras.....	June 22.....	8,000	10										
Matanzas.....	June 20.....	40,000	31										
Mayence.....	June 16.....	72,281	17										
Merida.....	May 31.....	46,680	31		1								
Merida.....	June 8.....	46,680	31										
Merida.....	June 15.....	46,680	20										
Moscow.....	June 3.....	800,000	595								14	16	
Moscow.....	June 9.....	800,000	551								14	12	
Munich.....	June 9.....	390,000	180								8		

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—								
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Naples.....	June 9.....	540,000	213							1		
Naples.....	June 16.....	540,000	218									
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 9.....	201,947	72					1	1	1	9	
Newcastle on Tyne.....	June 16.....	201,947	66					1		2		
Nogales.....	June 16.....	1,200	0									
Odessa.....	June 9.....	324,500	108			1		1	2	2		2
Palermo.....	June 9.....	273,000	133				1					
Paso del Norte.....	June 23.....	6,292	6									
Plymouth.....	June 16.....	86,781	23									
Plymouth.....	June 23.....	86,781	21									
Port Stanley.....	May 5.....	1,789	0									
Prague.....	June 9.....	190,135	174					2	2	3	8	1
Puerto Cortez.....	June 19.....	1,500	0									
Rome.....	June 18.....	455,678	147					1	2		4	1
Rome.....	June 20.....	455,678	154					1		2	6	
Rome.....	June 20.....	455,678	152			1		1		3	2	
Rotterdam.....	June 16.....	228,596	86			6		1			1	
Sagua la Grande.....	June 23.....	17,536	10									
St. Georges.....	June 11.....	15,013	2									
St. Thomas, W. I.....	June 1.....	12,019	48									11
St. Stephen.....	June 23.....	2,700	1									
St. Stephen.....	June 30.....	2,700	0									
San Juan del Norte.....	June 16.....	1,000	0									
San Pedro.....	June 16.....	2,800	0									
Schiedam.....	June 16.....	25,580	10									
Sheffield.....	June 16.....	338,450	96					1				5
Sivas.....	May 26.....	43,000	14									
Sivas.....	June 2.....	43,000	1									
Sonneberg.....	June 3.....	12,000	8									
Sonneberg.....	June 10.....	12,000	6									
Southampton.....	June 16.....	67,283	22									
Stettin.....	June 4.....	125,000	57							3		
Stockholm.....	June 9.....	252,937	78						4	4		1
Stuttgart.....	June 14.....	139,659	49							2		
Sunderland.....	June 9.....	130,921	40									
Sunderland.....	June 16.....	130,921	41								3	3
Swansea.....	June 16.....	95,390	23						1			1
Swansea.....	June 23.....	95,390	31						1			
Trapani.....	June 9.....	43,095	10					1	2	1	2	
Trieste.....	June 9.....	158,314	70			1			2	5		
Truxillo.....	June 9.....	5,000	1									
Truxillo.....	June 16.....	5,000	1									
Tuxpan.....	June 16.....	10,280	3									
Vera Cruz.....	June 21.....	25,500	44		19							
Victoria.....	June 2.....	16,841	3									
Victoria.....	June 9.....	16,841	7									
Victoria.....	June 16.....	16,841	2									
Vienna.....	June 2.....	1,465,537	644			1		3	7	37	23	1
Warsaw.....	June 9.....	515,654	222		7	2	1	1	4	5	4	1
Winnipeg.....	June 23.....	35,500	5									
Zurich.....	June 2.....	122,498	40							1		

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Supervising Surgeon-General Marine-Hospital Service.